NECKWEAR

Scarfs, Four-in-hands, Bows and Mufflers.

Mufflers in great variety - in Cashmere, Silk, Satin and Brocade. Ask to see the "Coaching Club."

It is worth your while to remember that we give an elegant Nickelplated Safe, weighing 81 pounds, with each Suit or Overcoat sold at \$15 or upwards. This Safe has a Yale lock and four velvet-lined drawers. It makes a beautiful jewel casket or repository for valuables or keepsakes.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

NOW GO VISITING. One of the holiday gifts that old and young, rich and poor, people of all conditions and persuasions, have come to expect is that offered annually by the railroads during holidays. In the railroads the people have a Santa Claus that has no favorites. He is just as lavish with his good gifts to those in the hovel as those who dwell in palaces. He presents to all the pleasant trips that reunite friends and relatives who live miles apart. The Kankakee Santa Claus is ready and will be on hand, with headquarters at corner of Washington and Meridian streets and Union Depot, with his cheap trips in all directions. Come and see sim Dec. 24, 25 and 26.

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

Arrive......3:30am 10:35am 3:30pm 6:10pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

"WHITE CAP" OPERATIONS.

The Self-Constituted Conservators of Morals

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Toledo, O., says: Fresh cutrages on the part of masked men in the vicinity of Toledo show that the "White Caps" are organized and working to a purpose. When the first reports were sent out little credence was placed in them, they being generally charged to the account of irresponsible reporters, but this opinion has given way before the repeated raids of the Ohio Whitecappers. The latest comes from Wood county. A man named Martin, living a few miles from Bowling Green, received notice early in the week that if he did not go work and support his family he would meet punishment at the bands of "Wood County Vigilance." Martin paid no. attention to the notices, and Tuesday evening, as he started for home in an intoxicated condition, he was seized by a band of masked men. taken into the woods. A rope was tied around his neck and one end thrown over a limb. He began to pray. Twice the men cut the prayers short by drawing their victim up until he dangled in the air. Then they stripped him, tied him to a tree, and applied beech switches until his back was a mass of bleeding flesh. His clothes were then replaced, and he was taken home, where he now lies sick. A few nights ago a man named Miller, living

at Leipsic, received a notice similar to one sent Martin. He paid no attention to it, thinking it was a practical joke by some of his neighbors, but learned of his mistake too late. He was visited early in the week by "White Caps," taken from the house and unmercifully lashed. At Fostoria, notices were posted a week ago, and when they were torn down by those to whom they were directed, others were sent. General notices, addressed "To whom it may concern," were tacked on the trees in front of ex-Governor Foster's residence and the yards of other prominent citizens. For ten days the thing was regarded as a great hoax, and everyone ridiculed the idea of "White Caps" visiting Fostoria. Tuesday night a band of men, mounted and equipped in White Cap outfits, dashed through the town. An attempt was made to follow them, but they scattered, and were soon lost in a dense forest a few miles from the town. While there is no danger of the regulators doing any of their work within the city limits, they have already sent notices to farmers living in the adjacent

Defiance, Napoleon, Perrysburg and Maumes have each been visited, although no actual outrage was attempted. The skull and cross-bones, with the representation of a bowie knife beneath, is a favorite sign of the order in this vicipity. At Napoleon a notice bore the words: "God hates liars, perjurers and adulterers. The White Cappers are the Lord's chosen people to wreak out his vengeance on the wicked and unjust." The people are becoming much alarmed.

A Councilman Who Is Not Frightened.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 13.-Rev. Mead Holmes slept Tuesday night with a brace of revolvers under his pillow in anticipation of a promised visit from the "White Caps." He says that no threats will induce him to resign from the City Council, and that if anyone undertook to attack him he would be ready to defend himself. He added that if the liquor men were planning any Haddock affair in Rockford he would undertake to say that he would prove no easy victim, and that any attempt of the kind would certainly result in the refusal of all liquor licenses in this place.

Attempt to Rob a Bank. DENVER, Col., Dec. 13 .- A bold attempt at bank robbery was made in this city this afternoon, at the Peoples' Savings Bank, while part of the force were absent at lunch. A stranger entered and engaged the cashier in conversation. His pal sneaked in the back door and entered the vauit, but before he secured any money, Mr. Stannard, the bank teller, noticed him, and rushing to the vault covered the thief with a revolver, ordering him to hold up his hands, which he did until the patrol arrived and took him to jail. In the excitement the first robber escaped. The one captured wore a pair of boots made of felt. He refused to give his name, but is supposed to be an Eastern crook. They were stopping at a leading hotel, and elegantly dressed.

Haytian Consul-General Removed. New York, Dec. 13.—Haytian Cousul-general Bassett was formally removed from office. The official papers of his discharge arrived here yesterday by the steamer Claribel, from Kingston, and were served by Haytian Minister Preston. Vice-consul Singleton was promoted to the vacancy. Mr. Preston said that Mr. Bassett was not removed for any mistake he had made, but simply because the new administration wanted a man in the position who was thoroughly in sympathy with its purposes. Mr. Bassett has been Haytiar Consul at New York for the past five years, and for the previous four years he was Haytian vice-consul. Before that he represented the United States at Hayti.

An Expressman Arrested for Robbery. CHICAGO, Dec. 13.-A dispatch from Waco, Tex., says: H. F. Howe, an old expressman, was arrested at Denton yesterday, for robbing the Pacific Express Company of \$5,000 last Sepsember. This is the money that was alleged to selong to the national Republican committee and disappeared mysteriously at this point, When arrested Howe broke down and confessed to the crime. He has spent considerable money since the robbery. A list of expenditures given by him amounted to \$2,000. The detectives procured and have many of the original bills which he had passed at various places.

WHEN INDICATIONS. FRIDAY-Fair weather; slightly warmer.

Down With the Surplus

Ninety-three millon gallons is the surplus of whisky now on hand in this country. Down

with the surplus, says a Kentucky newspaper. We might say that we have a surplus in Overcoats. We are going to put it down.

YOUR CHANCE.

This makes

You can't buy an Overcoat in this market to anything like the advantage that you can get it of us; and you never could get it of us to greater advantage than you can get it now. We have Overcoats from \$6 to \$50, and in

every style known to fashion. In every fabric known to the trade.

GET ONE!

CHRISTMAS SILK HATS, Christmas Silk Umbrellas, Christmas Seal Skin Gloves, Christmas Fur Robes,

Christmas Furs of every description.

BAMBERGER

HATTER AND FURRIER,

16 East Washington Street.

A SENSATIONAL ARREST.

'Jimmy" Dickson's Partner in a Publishing Company Charged with Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- Telemquae T. Timayenis, formerly professor of Greek at Harvard University, and author of "The Original Mr. Jacobs" and "The American Jew," two works which have attracted widespread attention on account of their unsparing denunciation of the Semitic race, was arrested last night on a charge of having committed extensive embezzlement of money belonging to the Minerva Publishing Company, a concern of which he was the managing partner. The Minerva Publishing Company, whose offices are at 10 West Twentythird street, consist of T. T. Timayenis and J. Dickson, formerly of the theatrical firm of Brooks & Dickson. The house has been doing an extensive business, the sale of "The Original Mr. Jacobs" alone having, it is said, exceeded 150,000 copies. Timayenis, it appears, lived in fine style at Fordham, and is known to have spent large sums in cay living about town, but nothing wrong was suspected until a short time ago, when the firm was most unexpectedly discovered to be unable to meet its obligations to the Rand Avery Company, the Boston Publishing House, who were the printers for the Minerva Publish-

ing Company A few days later the Rand Avery Company made an assignment. As soon as these happenings reached the ears of Mr. Dickson, who was in Philadelphia managing the Broad-street Theater, of which he is lessee, he hastened to this city and began an examination of the books. This examination disclosed, it is alleged, extensive falsifications. There are probably few men better known about town than Timayenis. Of tall and commanding figure, with a swarthy complexion, full black beard and mustache, restless black eyes and a nose of oppressive curvature, he presented a striking appearance -an appearance decidedly typical of the race upon which he levied such uncompromising warfare. His Hebraic appearance, in fact, subjected him to many jests. He came to this city some ten years ago, after teaching at a college at Holyoke, Mass., and at Harvard University, and attracted attention by writing "The History of Greece from the Times of Homer," which was published by the Appletons. He then established the New York School of Languages, now known as the Dwight School of Languages, which was a very prosperous institution under his management. Later still, he wrote a classical play for John McCullough, entitled, "The Wife of Miletus," which the latter was making extensive preparations to produce when attacked by his final illness. It was Timayenis's ambition to become the leader of a great anti-Semitic movement in this country. He communicated, at length, with Drumot, the great Erench anti-Semitic leader, on the subject, and soon after he became connected with the Minerva Pub-

lishing Company. "The Original Mr. Jacobs" created a painful sensation, and although a lively boycott was instituted against the work in many quarters, it achieved an almost phenomenal circulation. Its very recklessness and vigor of abuse lent it a certain charm. A committee of prominent Hebrews waited upon President Jenkins, of the Elevated Railway News Company, and demanded that the obnoxious work be removed from the stands. Timayenis thereupon secured the names of the members of the committee and created quite a sensation by instituting proceedings against them for criminal conspiracy. The matter was only hushed up with considerable difficulty. After publishing "The American Jew." Timayenis was the recipient of many letters threatening his life, and was upon two oc-

casions severely assaulted. I saw Mr. Dickson a couple of hours after the arrest, and he was hurrying away to catch the train for Philadelphia. He admitted that he feared Timayenis's shortage would be large; how large he refused to say. He declared, however, that the firm had beavy backing and would be able to meet all its obligations. He said that the firm's obligations to the Rand Avery Company, of Boston, only amounted to a few thousand dollars, and that these obligations had nothing to do with the Rand Avery Company's recent failure. This failure, he asserted, was brought about by the latter company handling a gigantic business on insufficient capital. Mr. Dickson declared that Timayenis would be proseented to the full extent of the law. The charges against Timayenis, he stated, included forgery, embezzlement and criminal conversion of moneys belonging to the firm. Timayenis will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court today, and if Mr. Dickson's predictions be correct. some interesting developments are to be looked forward to concerning the leader of the anti-Semitic movement in this country. Timevenis was admitted to bail last evening by Justice

Telemaque Timayenis was arraigned to-day and was charged with embezzlement. He refused to say anything and was held for exami-

E. L. Harper Becomes Insane. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.-E. L. Harper, vice president of the late Fidelity Bank, of Cincinnati, now in the penitentiary, has become suddenly insane, and was to-day removed to the

prison asylum and locked up. The prison physician thinks that Harper's ineanity is of a dangerous type, though he is of the opinion that with care he may in a great measure recover. The officers experienced considerable trouble in getting Harper into the insane department, as he refused to move without having a command from God to do so. He pretended to be in communication with spirits, and predicted a number of strange happenings and deaths which had occurred. Harper refused to eat, and continues in his nervous, troubled state. His wife was notified at Cincinnati, and is expected to-night. It is thought his insanity is due to disappointment in securing & pardon, which he expected to receive should the President extend a similar favor to Ben Hopkins, who is now on his deathbed. Harper will be retained at the prison asylum for the pres-

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON TRIAL

Testimony Going to Show How Men Are Trained to Commit Murder.

Signs that the German People Are Getting Tired of Russian Newspaper Comment, and Likely to Lose Their Temper.

The Foreign Policy of Germany Forced on Bismarck, Against His Judgment.

The French Government Endeavoring to Lift the Panama Canal Company Out of a Hole -Switzerland's New President.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

A Witness Gives Sensational Testimony About

the Attempt to Kill Mr. Roach. London, Dec. 13.-At the meeting of the Parnell commission, to-day, Constable Feely testified that he atterded several League meetings. At one of them Mr. Parnell made a speech. One of his remarks was that "these are days for action, not for words."

A man named Buckley, who said he was a laborer, testified that he was sworn in as a member of the Fenian Brotherhood in November, 1880, at Trales Causeway. In 1882, he continued, s man named Roach had been expelled from the League for giving information to the police which led to the arrest of several members of the League. A meeting was held, and it was arranged that witness, with Fitzgerald and Phoenix, should shoot Roach. Revolvers were given them for the purpose. The three men followed Roach from a court, where he had been prosecuting a neighbor for trespassing on his land, to his own house, but they found no opportunity to shoot him. A meeting was held shortly afterwards at the house of a man named Casey, and witness was asked whether he would undertake to shoot Roach if the League provided him with funds to escape to America. Witness consented, and was given a revolver and twenty-four cartridges, and advised to practice and improve his aim. It was arranged that after he had shot Roach he should take shelter at the house of a man named Deal, and advices would be forthcoming to swear that he was not in town at the time of the murder. Witness afterwards met Roach driving cattle and attempted to shoot him. He pulled the trigger of his revolver three times, but the weapon missed fire. Roach then bolted. Witness was arrested and charged with attempting the crime, but witnesses swore that he was at Dean's house when the attempt was made, and he was released. Witness some time after applied to the league for money to go to America, and obtained two pounds and ten shillings. He expressed dissatstaction with the amount, but Phoenix told him he could not expect any more in view of his failure to shoot Roach. On cross-examination witness averred that his attempt on Roach's life was a genuine one. Before the occurrence he used to practice firing with his revolver at a stone of the size of a man's head. This state-

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

ment caused a sensation in court.

Germany Growing Weary of the Continued Nagging of the Russian Press. BERLIN, Dec. 13.-The Hamburg Correspondent, commenting on articles published by Russian newspapers asserting that Germany was

1670, but that since the establishment of the Austro-German alliance had sought to compensate Austria by supporting the Austrian policy in the Balkans to the detriment of Russia, states that the Austrian eastern policy was founded on direct arrangements between Austria and Russia, which were negotiated between July, 1876, and Japuary, 1877, while owing to direct Russian menaces the Austro-German alliance was concluded three years later. The continued provocation of the Russian press, the paper declares, will finally wear out German patience, which is being subjected to a severe test, and will lead to the publication of the treaties between Russia and Austria, which, are known to Germany, and which were concluded prior to

the Russo-Turkish war. The Post declares that the East Africa enterprise ought to be supported by large German capitalists who, it says, can afford to wait until the investment pays, and that, failing this, the empire should give them pecuniary help. The latter suggestion is regarded as embracing the government's view. The North German Gazette says that Ger-

many can learn much from the wonderful colo-

nial successes of the Portuguese. The Frankfort Gazette says that the government intends to plant permanent native garrisons at Bagamoyo, Daresalem, Pangani and Lindi in order to help form connections with the interior.

Germany's Colonial Policy. Berlin, Dec. 13 .- The ministerial parties.

forming a majority in the Reichstag, have abandoned their intention to move an amendment in the direction of an active colonial policy to Herr Windthorst's motion in relation to East Africa and the slave trade. The Freisinnige Zeitung says: "Prince Bis-

marck, in a recent conversation, declared that owing to the nation's pressure, Germany's colonial policy had gone further than he desired. It was too late to think of drawing back. Such a course would be equivalent to defeat on the Rhine. The East African enterprise would certainly entail a great sacrifice of life and money with no particular advantage."

The Franco-Grecian Treaty Rejected.

Paris, Dec. 13.-M. Goblet, in his speech defending the treaty with Greece, warned the members of the Chamber that German influence is extending in Greece, and that France must be careful not to lose that outlet for her commerce, and further, that the rejection of the treaty would have a bad effect in Italy. France, he said, must not be suspected of ill will toward foreign States. The defeat of the treaty was due to the action

of the Conservatives Republican members from the southern departments, who objected to facilitating the importation of raisins and damage to the wine trade.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Government Discussing Schemes for Saving the Wreck of the Company.

Paris, Dec. 13.-At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day two schemes in connection with the Panama canal were discussed. One of the schemes was to defer the payment of interest on the bonds until the canal is in working order, and to put the present company in liquidation and form a new company, whose shareholders shall have priority. By the other scheme it was also proposed to defer the payment of interest until-the completion of the canal, but the present company is to be allowed to continue to exist, and be authorized to grant a new company, at a fixed price, the concessions necessary to complete the canal. M. DeLessens favors the latter proposition. As the Colombian government has only treated with the present company it is uncertain whether it would agree to the

substitution of a new company. The canal company has issued a circular, in which it says that the definite result of the subscriptions for the loan is not yet known, but the arder and manliness shown by those who have subscribed testify to the vitality of the enterprise. The circular created a favorable impression in the financial world.

What Charles DeLesseps Says. London, Dec. 13.-The Daily News's Paris correspondent says that M. Charles DeLessens aunounced at the office of the Panama company, to-day, that only £180,000 of the company's bonds

he said, "were due to a report which I made. The result will be bankruptey, or a winding up of the affairs of the company."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The British House of Commons. LONDON, Dec. 13.-In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to Lord Randolph Churchill, said that the American minister had presented a notice on the Sackville affair, a few days ago, and that it had been referred to Lord Sackville for comment. The correspondence on the subject could not be published until complete.

Mr. W. H. Smith, government leader, was asked whether Sir Charles Warren was to be sent to Suakim. He gave an evasive reply that afforded no information.

A debate followed on a motion by Mr. Samuel Whitbread (Liberal), that the House record its Mr. Balfour opposed the motion, which, he said, he considered unnecessary. He had given instructions that no member should have a process served on him, under any circumstances whatever, within the precincts of the House. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt made a long speech in support of the motion.

Mr. W. H. Smith followed, speaking to the same effect as Mr. Balfour. After a long dis-

cussion the motion was rejected-182 to 130. In the debate in the House of Lords on the naval estimates, Lord Charles Beresford urged the necessity of strengthening the navy, and deprecated the notion that in the event of war England could place her commerce under the protection of a neutral flag or could depend upon

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, in replying, admitted the justice of many of the remarks of Lord Charles Beresford, but objected to his comparison of the English with the French navy. France, he said, certainly had plenty of vessels, but she was engaged in building so many at a time that it took years to complete them, and when completed they were comparatively obsolete and had to be altered. He contended that the Admiralty was doing all that it was possible to do with the re-

sources obtained. Mgr. Persico's Report on Irish Affairs. London, Dec. 13.-Mgr. Persico's report on the Irish question is almost completed. He directs attention to the anomalous fact that all the governing authorities in Ireland, from the Lord Lieutenant downward, are Protestants, and not well disposed toward Catholics. On the other hand, he says, the agrarian struggle engenders outrage and a total violation of the moral law. He himself has improved the state of affairs, but much remains undone. The Irish people refuse absolutely to admit that the "Plan of Campaign" is criminal; they consider it a legitimate retaliation upon the landowners, who, they say, must pay for the misdeeds of their class in the past. The land courts sometimes succeed in quieting the people by obtaining concessions from the landlords, but generally they inspire little confidence. The Pope may still do much, provided he can convince the Irish people that he is not acting in accordance with an agreement with the English government. The people must be made to comprehend the moral importance of their acts; they must be taught to accustom themselves to a separation of politiquestions from moral questions. They must not serve as the instrument of those who under the pretext of untionality, lead them to the commission of acts that are contrary to morality. Mgr. Persico expressed the most absolute disapproval of boycotting. He signifies the opinion that Irish political aspirations must be satisfied before peace can be restored.

Osman Digna's Letter. London, Dec. 13.-The Standard says it has reason to believe that the letter received at Suakim from Osman Digna stated that the Mahdi's troops had at length been successful; that Emin had beld out bravely, but his men mutinied and delivered him, with a white not content with her successes of 1864, 1866 and Mich list leader Digns sends proof tending to support the truth of his assertions.

Only a Surmise.

Paris, Dec. 13 .- Mr. Sanford, formerly of the United States legation in Paris, and afterward in Brussels, is now in this city. The impression prevails among his friends that he will succeed Mr. McLane as United States minister to

The New President of Switzerland. Berne, Dec. 13.-M. Hammer has been elected President of Switzerland and M. Ruchonnet Vice-president.

Cable Notes.

Mr. John Bright is much improved. Madam Boulanger has withdrawn her suit for a divorce from her husband. It is officially stated that the Pope does not intend to leave Rome, nor has he thought of tak-

During target practice on board a French ironkilled an officer and five men. The conference of the Bimetallic League, at London, has resolved to endeavor to secure a re-

turn to the bimetallic system which prevailed prior to 1873. It is learned that Persia has waived her obsection to the appointment of a Russian consul at Meshed, and that the Czar will send a consul

The American Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Ghost, in Nice, was consecrated yesterday by Bishop Lyman. Two hundred and fifty Americans and Englishmen attended the

Colonel Fitzgibbon Trant, a deputy lieutenant of County Tipperary, at Thurles, has given notice of the proposed eviction of nineteen families, and has warned the work-house authorities to make provision for them.

SHOT ACROSS THE COUNTER.

Bank Cashier Killed by a Crazy Man Who Didn't Want to Be Identified.

San Bernandina, Cal., Dec. 13. - Two strangers from Arizonia entered the San Bernandina National Bank this morning. One of them presented a check and asked that it be cashed. E. H. Morse, the cashier, told him he would have to be identified. Some words followed, when the stranger drew a revolver and shot Morse through the body. The latter returned the fire and put two balls into his assailant. Six or seven shots were fired in all. The two strangers ran but were arrested and lodged in jail. It is thought Morse and his assailant will both die.

It is believed that the men entered the bank

with the design of robbery.

Cashier Morse died balf an hour after the shooting. The man who did the shooting gives the name of John Oakes, but refuses to talk. It is said that a third man, who has not yet been arrested, was seen trying the side door of the bank while the shooting was going on. Oakes was shot in the arm, ear and back, but it is believed his wounds are not serious. Later investigation of the tragedy in the National bank here, this morning, which resulted in the death of E. H. Morse, cashier, shows that John Oaks, who did the shooting, had been working on the railroad here about a month. His companion was a deputy sheriff from Arizona, but there is no reason to believe that the latter had anything to do with the shooting. Oaks went into the bank yesterday and asked to have a check cashed. He was told he would have to be identified. When he presented the check this morning, Cashier Morse told him he would not cash the check until he was properly identified. Oaks said: "I'll make you," and fired immediately. Morse returned fire, and nine shots were exchanged. Morse was shot through the lungs and died in a short time. Oaks's wound is not serious. When Oaks was arrested, letters were found upon him showing he recently had been in an insane asylum in Nevada. Physicians who examined him pronounced him insane at the time of the shooting. Morse was a popular man in the community, and great excitement prevails here over

the tragedy. He leaves a wife. "Old Hutch" Reported Seriously Ill. CHICAGO, Dec. 13.-For a number of years B. F. Hutchinson, familiarly known as 'Old Hutch," has been a daily visitor on the Board of Trade, and his absence to-day caused considerable comment. A statement made by his broker was to the effect the man who manipulated the great wheat corner a few months ago was very bad been subscribed for, and therefore he would begin retarning the money deposited for them compelled to leave Chicago when he recovers to-morrow. "My father's remarks yesterday,"

ANNEXING OUR NEIGHBORS

Congressman Ben Butterworth Proposes to Take the Initiative Steps.

The Republican Senators Propose to Block the Pesident's Game of Eleventh-Hour Distribution of the Spoils of Offices.

Spirit of the Mouroe Doctrine to Be Observed in the Panama Canal Matter.

Senator Reagan's Daring Innovation-Senator Quay Becomes a Much-Courted Man-Personal and General Notes at the Capital.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

Mr. Butterworth Astonishes Everybody by Resolution to Take the Initiative. Special to the Indianapolis Journes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- Friends of com-

mercial union between the United States and Canada are very much astonished over the course of Representative Butterworth in introducing to-day a preamble and resolution empowering the President "to invite negotiations looking to the assimilation and unity of the people of the Dominion of Canada and the United States under one government." There is absolutely no spirit shown in either branch of Congress for annexation. There is a strong sentiment in favor of commercial union, and Mr. Butterworth has heretofore been looked upon as the champion of this idea because of his course in speaking for commercial union, not only in this country, but in Canada, and because of his previous resolutions having that object in view. Those who know something of the sentiment of the political parties in Canada say that Mr. Butterworth could not have more effectually injured the commercial union idea if he had tried to do so, and that the commercial unionists have been compelled to answer the claims of their opponents that commercial union was simply synonym for annexation. Fortunately, however, for those who favor commercial union the Butterworth resolution is not likely to receive cordial support in Congress. In fact, it is doubtful if it will ever be heard of again, unless Mr. Butterworth should introduce its duplicate in the next House.

A great deal of pains has been taken since became known that the Cincinnati Congressman intended to take this step to ascertain the sentiment toward the idea of annexation which exists in both houses. Senator Ingalls, President pro tem. of the Senate, pressed the opinion last night that it would take the country twenty-five years to educate itself up to the annexation point. Mr. Ingalls said he favored commercial union, and would support any proposition having this object in view, but he was not inclined to favor any scheme for political annexation between the two countries at present. Senators Evarts of New York, Chandler of New Hampshire, Hale of Maine, Dawes of Massachusetts, Stockbridge of Michigan, and Allison of Iowa, all expressed opposition to the Butterworth scheme. Hr. Hitt of Illinois, who will probably be chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in the next House, was outspoken in his disapproval of the idea. He thought any movement toward annexation should be initiated on the other side of the line, and that it would be as much out of place for the United States to take the initiatory step in this direction as it was for Lord Sackville to interfere in American politics. This interference in the political affairs of a country by outsiders would naturally be resented every time, and the proper way to bring the two countries together is not by means of such resolutions as this. Among those who were seen and who expressed similar opinions were Messrs. Breckinridge, Mills, Cannon, Hooker, Burrows, Chipman, Aleen and Tarsney of Michigan, Dingley of Maine, McCrary of Kentucky, Mason and Hopkins of Illinois, Cox of New York, Mc-Kinley of Ohio, and Greer of Iowa.

A Canadian's Views. ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 13,-Prof. J. G. Schur-

man, of Cornell University, who is a Canadian, spoke here to-night on the political situation in Canada. He held that Canada had been growing into an independent nation since 1840, and especially since the confederation, in 1867. Since 1880 Canada's semi continental, interoceanic territory had greatly fostered the sentiment. However, there were influences that might work for annexation. Taxation, general and local, was about as high in Canada as in the United States, being in Nova Scotia 9.45 per capita as against 11.25 in Vermont, But the Vermonters' burden would be lessened by \$2 before 1900 by the payment of the debt. The population did not respect the fortyninth parallel. There were nearly one-fourth as many Canadians in the United States as in Canada, and there were too few in the Canadian Northwest. Still, it was shown that from 1790 to 1860 the rate of increase of population had been greater in Canada than in the United States. But from 1861 to 1881 the Canadian increase had been only 33 per cent. However, neither the finances nor the population, not even the fisheries, required such radical treatment as a political union with the States, which Canadian sentiment opposed. Both countries would be benefited by limited trade reciprocity. Canada had only to wait for the returns from her golden Northwest, then she might become in name what she had almost grown to be in fact-a sovereign nation. In

litical status. Mr. Butterworth's Resolution.

To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, has introduced for reference the following joint resolution, authorizing the President to negotiate with reference to the union or assimilation of the Dominion of Canada or of one or more of the provinces thereof:

the meantime she would retain her present po-

Whereas, The citizens of the Dominion of Canada are one with us in race, lineage, history and tradition; and, whereas, the resources of the two countries supplement each other and the articles of commerce, both natural and artificial, are so interlocked and mutually dependent upon each other that they ought to const tute a single system to be one and inseparable; an whereas, the commercial relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada are, and have been strained and unnaturally cramped, and, in a measure, paralyzed, owing to the inability of the two governments to establish such a system of inter-national trade and commerce between them as is essential to meet the requirements of the situation; and, Whereas, The conditions and relations before referred to, as also the geography of the two countries, suggest the impossibility of a just and permanent settlement of the controversies pertaining to the fisheries boundaries and transcontinental trade, except by blending of efforts and interests under one governmental system, and point logically to the necessity and probability of a unity and assimilation between the two nations under one government; and, Whereas, The bonds of sympathy resulting from

kinship, race, language, tradition and substantial identity of governmental systems, together with a community of interests based upon commerce, and its aids and agencies are of such character that such union and assimilation is being discussed and favorably considered by the citizens of both nations, and inasmuch as it is believed that its early consummation would be of great advantage to all the citizens and subjects of the two countries, provided the same can be attained in a manner consistent alike with the honor and dignity of the United States and Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada; therefore, with a view to aid in the culmination of what is hereinbe-

fore suggested, be it
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to invite negotiations looking to the assimilation and unity of the people of the Dominion of Canada and the United States under one government, such unity and assimilation to be based upon the admission of the several provinces of the Dominion or any one of them into the Union of States now composing the Union and the assumption by the United States of the indebtedness of the Dominion of Can-ada, or a just proportion thereof, and such other equitable terms and conditions as justice to the high co

tracting parties may demand.

Resolved, further, That with a view to such negot ation, the President invite the appointment of commissioners by the government of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, to consider the wisdom and expediency of settling and adjusting all controversies and differences which now exist between the two gov-ernments growing out of the fisheries, or otherwise, by such a union and assimilation as is hereinbefore

suggested, either as to the whole or any province or several provinces of said Dominion, such negotiations to be conducted with due regard to the amicable relations which obtain between Great Britain and the United States and the obligations imposed thereby.

WILL NOT CONFIRM THEM.

The Republican Senators Decide to Hang Up Presidential Nominations. Washington Special.

The Republican Senators have, it is understood, decided not to confirm any of the nominations sent in by the President yesterday. These include all the appointments made since Congress adjourned in October last. It is possible that the army nominations may be made an exception, but this is not likely. Under the law the commission given by the President to an appointee expires with the presidential term, so on March 4 all officials whose nominations have not been confirmed retire, and the offices remain vacant until the incoming President makes new appointments. The Senators have practically decided upon this plan for the reason that it is unwise to add any more Democrats to the list of federal officials, many of whom were appointed simply as a means of promoting them before the Demo-erats go out of power. Should the Senate con-firm these new nominations, the new officials would remain in office until their successors were appointed and confirmed. Should they be rejected it would be necessary for President Cleveland to send in new names for considera-tion. To avoid mixing up matters, therefore, and to save themselves trouble and annoyance, the Senate will, it is said, hang up the nomina-tions now pending and allow the new officials to

remain in office until March 3. Only those who were appointed before the Senate convened have taken possession of their offices. The others will be compelled to try their luck again with President Harrison and the Republican Cabinet.

The knowledge of the decision of the Senate will give great surprise and disappointment to the nominees to the army staff places. There was great rivalry for these desirable berths, and loud complaints of favoritism and injustice have It is said that special and political influence outweighed all considerations of merit and fitness, and the disappointed candidates will be pleased to hear that their successful rivals are not to have an easy road to confirmation. Outside the army places the list of nominations to remain unacted upon includes about a dozen postmasters, two internal revenue collectors, a number of judges of probate of Utab, three receivers of public moneys, three Land Office registers, two Indian agents, and also the nomination of John J. Enright, of Michigan, to be Assistant Indian Commissioner; Samuel H. Albro, of New York, to be Superintendent of Indian Schools. and James C. Saunders, late a member of the White House clerical force, to be an Indian inspector. All of these latter appointees were commissioned during the recess of the Senate, and are therefore now in possession of their

Among the postmasters who will not be confirmed is General Newberry at Chicago. He was appointed during the last session of the Senate. The nomination was left over unacted upon and General Newberry was again appointed during the recess. The law provides that in the case of postmasters, special agents shall take charge of the office when the commissions of unconfirmed postmasters expire by reason of an outgoing administration, and special provision is made with regard to a few other classes of officials. But in the great majority of cases the offices are simply declared vacant. It is possible that in a few particular instances where the necessities of the public service are concerned the Senate will act upon nominations, but as a rule they will be allowed to die upon the cal-

The Senate yesterday held a brief executive session at which these nominations were referred to the appropriate committee.

WATCHING THE FRENCH. If They Selze the Panama Coast Line the

United States Must Step In. New York Special. The Herald's Washington special says: The Panama caual orisis is being watched with unusual interest by officials of this administration. During the term of President Cleveland he has not been called upon to take notice of what is going on at the isthmus, but he has, nevertheless, not been unmindful of possible contingencies in the progress of the work of building the canal. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, who was Secretary of Legation at Paris from 1874 to 1881, and was Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Blaine, said: "Our government will probably not do anything until we see what the French government is doing. Whether the interference of the French government is one that has a political side to it and aims to get control of the coast line, or whether it is merely with the business part of the affair, remains to be disclosed. The French government, I do not think, can do much without legislative action through the Chambers. There are many reasons why they should want to prevent disorder at home and take some step to keep the company from bankruptcy. But if they should un-

tion as that." "Would not our insisting on the Monroe doctrin lead to war with France?" I asked. "It would lead to discussion," replied Mr. Hitt "The French Constitution is a popular one and not under the control of one man. The French consider what should be lone for the relief of the people without meddling in any way with the American system of politics, and our representations would undoubtedly be listened to."

dertake to seize the coast line I know what

action of our government ought to be and what

it would be if its councils were actuated by a

spirit like Mr. Blaine's. I think all our public

men would take the same view on such a ques-

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.

The Classified Railway-Mail Service-Resigning Postmasters.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Postmaster-general has nearly completed the classification of the railway-mail service under civil-service rules and regulations. Under this classification, which may be amended before final adoption, the employes are divided into ten classes, viz.: A, B, C, D, E, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Class A will represent those who receive an annual salary of \$2,000 or over. The intermediate numbers and letters represent in an increasing order those whose salaries are more than \$940 and less than \$2,000. Local examining boards will be established in every congressional district, and vacancies in any line will be filled from the list of eligibles in the district through which the line runs. Vacancies on lines running through several districts will be filled as far as practicable from the eligibles in the several districts according to the mileage in each. The important positions in the service, when they become vacant, will be filled by promotion upon merit from the

Postmaster-general Dickinson to-day said to an Associated Press reporter that within the last few weeks he had received the resignations of a considerable number of presidential and fourth-class postmasters, with the request that Republicans whom they have named and recommended, be appointed in their places. Others have written, asking whether their resignations and recommendations of Republican successors would receive favorable action. In reply to an inquiry as to his action in these cases. the Postmaster-general said that no resignations had been or would be accepted that are made for the purpose of forestalling the action of the incoming administration by the appointment of

The Postmaster-general has ordered to be established a full railway postoffice line between St. Louis and Nashville, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, thus making a continuous full car service between St. Louis and Montgomery, Ala. Small cars and parts of cars have hitherto been in use on this line.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring the Admission of All the Territories to Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The Democratic caucus of the House met in the hall of the House of Representatives at 7 o'clock to-night, and adjourned at 10:45 o'clock. The caucus was barmonious. About seventy members were present, Mr. Cox, of New York, presiding.

Mr. Paine, of Utah, made an earnest speech n favor of Utah as a State in the Union. She had a sufficient population, and the law was such that no one could vote who did not take an cath renouncing polygamy.

Speeches were made favoring the division of Dakota by Mr. Dockery, of Missour; Mr. Man"